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HONECKER NAMES 26 APRIL AS PACT SUMMIT DATE

AU191458 Paris AFP in English 1448 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Rome, April 19 (AFP) -- The Warsaw Pact will hold its long-awaited summit to renew the Eastern Bloc alliance on April 26 in the Polish capital Warsaw, East German leader Erich Honecker has said in an interview carried today by the Italian news agency ANSA.

The meeting is expected to extend the seven-member pact for another 20 years with an automatic renewal clause for a further 10 years.

"We are, however, ready to dissolve the alliance if NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) would do so at the same time, Mr. Honecker told Italian journalists in East Berlin.

Mr. Honecker also said he favoured a meeting between the new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. It could help reduce tensions, ANSA reported him as saying. "All governments should reflect on the additional threats and dangers for humanity, even if it takes place amidst uncertainty," he said.

ALIA'S WIFE, DAUGHTER IN PARIS ON MEDICAL VISIT

AU201903 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Paris, April 20 (AFP) -- The wife and daughter of Ramiz Alia, Albania's new leader, arrived here today for a private visit for medical reasons, well-informed sources said today. The reasons were not disclosed. Semiram Alia and her daughter, who was not identified, arrived on a scheduled Air France flight from Athens. Mrs. Alia declined to accept French police protection upon arrival.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGES ON HOXHA DEATH CONTINUE

AU191247 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 19 Apr 85

["The Immortal Deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha - Inspiration for Ali the Marxist-Leninists of the World - the Sister Marxist-Leninist Parties Sent Condolences on Occasion of the Death of Comrade Enver Hoxha" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 19 (ATA) - The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the CC of the PLA, have received messages from the sister Marxist-Leninist parties through which they express their sincere condolences and feelings of sympathy on occasion of the death of the leader of our party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha outstanding contribution to defending and enriching the Marxist Leninist theory.

The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania has received the following messages:

The message sent by Hardial Bains, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) says among others:

Dearest comrades. We profoundly share your loss, Comrade Enver Hoxha will live in the hearts of the Canadian Communists, dearly beloved profoundly honoured and respected for all the time. His courage, his farsighted wisdom, his unwavering adherence and loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, his contribution to Marxism-Leninism and its further enrichment, his pure love and devotion to the Albanian people and to the cause of the workers and peoples every-where, his close attention to the unity of the international Marxist-Leninist movement and the Marxist-Leninist parties of all lands, his profound patriotism and revolutionary spirit shine before us in these moments of deep grief which we feel. Comrade Enver Hoxha showed the path for all patriotic, revolutionary anti-imperialist forces and for genuine Marxist-Leninist Communists.

The outstanding example of Socialist Albania under the leadership of the PLA and the brilliant life and deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha are a most important contribution to the peoples of the entire world who are fighting for national liberation and social progress.

The struggle waged by the PLA with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head in defence of Marxism-Leninism and against modern revisionism of all hues, whether Titoite revisionism, Khruschchevite, Chinese, Eurocommunism, Mao Zedong thought or any other variety, is an historic epic.

We [word indistinct] evaluate the work of Comrade Enver Hoxha which are permeated with Marxist-Leninist thought. These works are a great inspiration and guide to all the Marxist-Leninists the world over. These works enrich the treasury of Marxism-Leninism and are the requirement for all Marxist-Lenist Communists to lead our common cause the victory.

The Canadian Communists and all the revolutionary forces of our country will defend Socialist Albania, the Party of Labour of Albania and the immortal work of Comrade Enver Hoxha as the apple of our eye, as our internationalist duty and honour, as our integral part of or the victory of our common cause-the-victory of the revolution and socialism, the cause to which Comrade Enver Hoxha devoted his entire energy, his entire life and work.

The message to the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania by the Marxist-Leninist League of Iceland said:

We express our deepest sentiments of sympathy and regret for the Party of Labor and the entire Albanian people over the passing away of Comrade Enver Hoxha. His deed and name will live and will inspire the Albanian people led by their glorious party in their life and struggle as well as all the communists and freedom loving peoples.

The message sent to the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania on behalf of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party by Horst Dieter Koch said:

Dear comrades, with deep regret we learned of the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania.

On behalf of all the members and friends of our party, we express our deep grief to the Albanian communists and the entire Albanian people and assure them of our solidarity.

Please transmit also our condolences to Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha and the family of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is the founder of the Albanian Communist Party. He worked out the strategy and tacics which enabled the Albanian Communists to lead the Albanian people to victory in the antifascist national liberation struggle.

All the successes achieved by the Albanian Communists and people, the whole magnificent deed of the liberation and creation of Socialist Albania are inseparable from the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha, who, basing himself on Marxism-Leninism, analyzed and realized in an all-round way the development of Albanian revolution.

At the same time, Comrade Enver Hoxha was a Marxist-Leninist of our time and an international communist leader.

Under his leadership the Party of Labour of Albania and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania pursued a policy of proletarian internationalism, against imperialism, two superpowers and the other military aggressive blocs, in the interest of the struggle of the workers of all the countries and oppressed peoples for freedom, peace and socialism.

The major theoretical and political work of Comrade Enver Hoxha was and is an important orientation for our party.

Comrade Enver Hoxha died but his great deed constitutes an envirchment of Marxism-Leninism. He will continue to live. Communism for which Comrade Enver Hoxha fought all his life will triumph.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP REPORTS ARREST OF CATHOLICS

AU201431 Paris AFP in English 1428 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Prague, April 20 (AFP) -- Three Catholics have been detained by police for more than a week and face possible two-year prison sentences for breaking the law in pursuit of their religious beliefs, a local human rights group said today. The three laymen, Vaclav Dvorak, a 42-year-old engineer, Vladimir Fucik, a 51-year-old scientist, and Adolf Razek, a technician aged 54, were thrown in jail April 11 after police searched their homes here and found foreign currency, religious books and printing or copying instruments, said VONS, the Committee for Unjustly Prosecuted People. Police released four peole caught in the same roundup after two to four days of detention, VONS said.

Under Czechoslovak law, churches are governed by the state. The communist government especially discourages the Roman Catholic faith, the most widespread relgion in the country, because Catholics owe their primary allegiance to the pope.

HOFFMANN-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST

LD191921 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation of the Central Trade Union Council headed by Karel Hoffmann, its chairman and member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned to Prague today from the Hungarian People's Republic. In Budapest it has attended the 33d session of the bureau of the WFTU.

SEIBT-LED SED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR GDR

LD192055 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation of the Central Auditing Commission and of the SED Central Control Commission headed by Kurt Seibt, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission, left for the GDR today. During their visit to the CSSR members of the delegation familiarized themselves with the activity of party bodies and organizations in securing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the content and methods of the work of the CPCZ Control and Auditing Commission. At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was seen off by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and leading officials of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

FOREIGN MINISTER BOHUSLAV CHNOUPEK VISITS PDRY

For South Yemeni reportage on the visit of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and his meetings with 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, PDRY minister of foreign affairs, and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 18 April Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

18-19 APRIL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Faluvegi on Area Development

LD182218 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] On the first day of the spring session of the National Assembly the deputies are discussing a proposal concerning the long-term tasks of area and settlement development. Our parliamentary correspondent Geza Foldvari reports:

The deputies are at the moment listening to Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office. He is proposing the text of the draft concerning the long-term tasks of areas and settlement development. Listen now to the speaker:

[Faluvegi] ...so that we can build upon the social unity formed in the interest of area and settlement development and on the active will on these forces. [as heard]

Esteemed National Assembly, dear comrade deputies: Reviewing the experiences gained in the recent period you are justified in asking in what aspects the proposed long-term guiding principles represent a substantive change in the present situation. We could not ignore the valuable ideas and experiences of even our predecessors in the careful and responsible preparation of such a difficult and complex task. Peter Veress, a former illustrious member of this esteemed house wrote the following in his meditations about the future: The urbanists of the socialist future will have to think not only about urban development and landscape architecture or civilization issues, but about issues of social structure and social anatomy, because the tasks not only of growth and development, but also those of self-reliance, will manifest themselves.

[Foldvari] This is the first time that the issue of area and settlement development appears as an independent item on the agenda of the Hungarian National Assembly. The country has changed a great deal during the past 40 years and this social and economic progress must also be followed by area and settlement development, the deputy premier said. The development of our towns and villages cannot be nourished by anything but the growth of national income. In this process an important role is also played -- as we have heard from the speaker -- by the local forces' will to act and the unity of society. Much attention will have to be devoted up to the end of the decade to developing basic provisions, further reducing the housing shortage, proportionately extending water and sewage networks, creating the required education facilities, and improving the heath and social provision of old people.

The proposer of the draft bill on behalf of the committee is Lajos Horvath. He will speak after the deputy premier about the preparation of the draft and about the problems raised in the debates. This will be followed by the debate on the draft bill. Four deputies are planning to take part in the debate, which will continue tomorrow.

Further on Faluvegi Remarks

LD190349 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Now, dear listener, please listen to a radio report on the first day of the spring session of the National Assembly:

Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office, proposed the bill on the long-term tasks of settlement and area development. We are justified, he began, in wanting to assure that all we do for our environment today not only eases our problems but takes into account the expected demands of future generations. There is not a citizen in our country who is not interested in this, who does not have an opinion or idea about how the environment that he inhabits should look and develop. The government adopted area development guidelines 14 years ago and now for the first time the legislature is dealing with this issue. The chairman of the Planning Office gave a detailed rundown of statistics to illustrate the progress achieved so far, the most important of which is the fact that backward regions have caught up with more developed ones. The process continues, however. Lajos Faluvegi then said the following:

[Begin Faluvegi recording] Simultaneously with these achievements, far-reaching changes took place in our economic situation. Owing to the changed internal and external conditions, the pace of economic growth has slowed down. The consequences of this were inevitably manifested, particularly in recent years, in area and settlement development. The slowdown of growth has also brought several other social and economic problems to the surface that had been concealed by faster development, or to which we had not paid enough attention. New phenomena appeared in the social fabric, in our way of living and social norms. Requirements continued to undergo a process of differentiation and their structure also became modified. On top of this, other, previously unknown, problems intruded on us that were triggered by the higher standards achieved through a developed economy and by the advance of urbanization. The natural environment was damaged in some places and became overloaded in others.

Although it was a success, for example, when the supply of piped water was rapidly expanded, our problems were multiplied by the fact that the collection and treatment of the increased quantity of sewage failed to keep pace with this, especially at our large settlements on the great plain [east Hungary]. Another problem was caused by the fact that the amount of waste produced by households and industry increased and is increasing greatly.

Thus the guidelines adopted in 1971 in certain cases rested on internal and external conditions that could not have been fully predicted and they did not prove to be correct or durable. The shortcomings of the hierarchical conception of the development of the network of settlements have emerged, and tensions were caused also by the schematic implementation of these, which often ignored the already existing conditions of these areas and the wide variety of our towns and villages. It has been proved that the large towns and specially designated settlements cannot be developed in a one-sided manner, and that a decision about the fate of individual settlements must not come exclusively from above. [end recording]

[Begin Faluvegi recording] In the future greater stress will be laid on the development of villages and this will also be expressed in the distribution of state and county development funds. We must recognize that it is also in the interests of urban inhabitants that the living conditions of the inhabitants of the surrounding villages improve because in this way the pressure on towns, brought about by migration from the villages, can be eased and the framework of supplies for towns can be expanded.

On the other hand, the development of towns also has a positive influence on the living conditions of villagers by creating opportunities for work nearer their homes and making available higher standards of services.

This is also the reason why, even amid the process of urban development, we must still assist the smaller settlements in improving their ability to retain their population. We must also improve the transport and communications systems linking the various settlements. [end recording]

And now a few important ideas about environmental protection.

[Begin Faluvegi recording] The provision of remedies for the damage we ourselves caused the environment already uses up substantial resources that could otherwise be devoted to the realization of other important objectives. Unless we take a firmer stand against causing further damage and unless we bring about the required change in mentality so as to protect our environment while proceeding with technological development, our problems in this field will only further multiply. [end recording]

Among the long-term tasks the deputy premier spoke with particular emphasis about were those that can and should be realized in the near future.

[Begin Faluvegi recording] The department of the so-called basic level of supplies should be given particular attention in the period leading up to the end of the decade. That means, in other words, the further reduction of the shortage of homes in various settlements; moreover, we should provide uncontaminated drinking water for our settlements, increase the sewage system in a proportional way, create the conditions for the education of age groups with large numbers of pupils, and further improve the local health and social welfare provisions for the elderly. As for the development of the production infrastructure that serves the population, analyses show that we must pay particular attention to telecommunications and the protection of the quality of water supplies. We will also continue to ease the problems caused by the existing transport network which is so much centered on Budapest. Opportunities for efficient local employment should be expanded, especially in the northeastern regions of the country. Government concepts and action programs for all these, together with a necessary system of regulations, will be contained in the Seventh 5-year Plan. [end recording]

Speaking about guarantees that the tasks set will be carried out, Lajos Faluvegi said:

[Begin Faluvegi recording] The proposals to strengthen the independence of the management work of local councils will be discussed by the government in the next few days. The essence of our concepts is to substantially increase the tasks and responsibilities of local councils, in other words, of cities and villages. Their powers over finance will be extended and over the next few years the proportion of their income from the local economic units will gradually increase, corresponding to a decrease in state support. A proportion of development funds will be allocated to local councils on the basis of the number of permanent local residents. The local councils' interest in increasing their revenues will be strengthened once they have greater freedom in the use of those funds. These new conditions will increase the security of the councils' management work. The greater independence and security will also provide a favorable opportunity for the development of cooperation between settlements on the basis of mutual advantage. [end recording]

The social debate of the proposal on the development of settlements and the comments made in the National Assembly committees were outlined by Lajos Horvath, member of the Planning and Budget Committee. Mrs Istvan Bibok, a deputy from Songrad Megye, called attention to the importance of the villages' ability to retain their inhabitants.

Istvan Szurdi, retired minister and deputy for the Budapest Electoral District No 1, pointed out that the plan had laid down the correct basic principles, though the concept had brought about a wide-ranging debate. The deputy approved of that debate. Laszlo S. Hegedues, deputy chairman of the National Council of the PPF and deputy from Pest Megye, said that in his view the draft had two great virtues. First, it contained measures which, in his view, would help restore the faith and creative energies of small villages, and second, that provisions were also made for easing the difficulties in the different interests of towns and villages. Pal Gyulavari, county council chairman and deputy from Bekes Megye spoke -- like Istvan Szurdi -- about the major dimension in the decrease in local population. His megye includes the village of Gyueruefue, now completely deserted.

The spring session of the National Assembly will be resumed tomorrow.

Kopeczi on Education Bill

LD181948 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 18 (MTI) -- In his report on the new education bill Minister of Culture Bela Kopeczi gave the reasons for a new election [as received] law: "Firstly because the present law was enacted in 1961 and considerable changes have taken place since then, which other regulations covered but not always systematically. Second, because the currently valid legal regulations do not provide sufficient guidance to the rights and duties of teachers, students and parents, and the principles of education management in educational institutes. (?This is) because at present as many as [word indistinct] legal regulations enacted at different times and in different fields are in effect for educational institutes. Such a number is confusing in itself and prevents the elimination of bureaucratic elements in the management and functioning of the educational system. Finally the development programme of education envisages change that calls for additional legal regulations which cannot be made at lower levels.

As to the character of the new law, we consider that as compared to the 1961 educational law which is general and requires enforcement rulings, the new law means considerable progress towards the enforcement of uniform principles at every level. It is consequently a comprehensive and guiding law. Besides providing a uniform concept we endeavoured to avoid mistakes which result from making the regulation either too general or too detailed. We sought to formulate a law that can be implemented and supervised and yet sufficiently open so measures required for the implementation of the development programme can be integrated without having to modify the law itself. We have adopted some constant and topical elements from previous educational regulations and created new regulations that promote the organizational and methodological modernization of the education system.

The education bill contains the principal rules of the entire educational structure and its management. We have set down ways of practicing the right to education and the rights and duties of all the participants of the education establishment. We wanted to ensure by legal means the role, place and responsibility of every kindergarten and school teacher, university lecturer and researcher and considered it also important also to provide the legal background to the operation of students' self-governments.

We have made every effort to appreciate the situation of students of being dependent adults, and determined their educational, social and cultural regulations and opportunities accordingly. The bill emphasizes the rights and duties of the family, the role of which is irreplaceable in the raising and education of children. Such commitment is generally emphasized. The bill points out the responsibility of major communities, economic and social organizations in educating the young generation in accordance with our society.

This bill is the first to contain provisions for education in national minority languages. The enforcement of the rights of the national minorities ensured in the Constitution by education is fundamental from the point of view of our national minority policy. Much depends on education in the maintenance and further development of the language and culture of the national minorities. The new regulation confirms and further develops the practice of the assistance of the state.

One of the principal aims of the organizational measures envisaged by the bill is further development of the democratism of secondary and higher education by means of expansion of the scope of authority of the staffs of teachers in subject, method and management of educational institutes.

We intend to strengthen contacts between the educational institutes and the outside world, and propose the establishment of school councils, with the involvement of not only parents but representatives of factories, cooperatives and institutes that can relay to the schools the requirements of the community and give support in school affairs.

The Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic rules that the state is to ensure citizens the right to education through compulsory and free general school education. Since 1949 that [as received] primary pupils have not had to pay a tution fee but are not entitled to other services or benefits such as textbooks and school equipment free of charge. The 1961 education law exempted also secondary school students from the payment of tuition fees. [Words indistinct] maintains the notion of gratuitousness with the expectation that the state will be able take on more of the burdens of schooling when the capability of the national economy permits.

The bill maintains the practice that every child must attend school until the age of 16. 95 per cent of the children of school-age complete more than (?eight years of) schooling, said Bela Kopeczi in conclusion.

Further on Education Bill

LD182002 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 18 (MTI) -- Following the report by Bela Kopeczi several mps took the floor.

Mrs Gardai, head of a specialized grammar school, said that the bill had been discussed at a meeting of the cultural, legal, administrative and justice commissions of parliament. The majority of mps appreciated the democratic preparation of the bill. The present proposal is a clear, understandable and clear-cut variation of the bill submitted for debate half a year ago. It is a new feature that the bill defines the rights and duties in detail and in unified form. In addition to the strengthening of the democratic operation of institutions it prepares young people for the fulfillment of their citizens' duties and exercise of their rights.

Several mps stated that institutional democracy was inappropriately developed in higher education. They blamed the bill for considering the right of educational units and bodies to appoint their leaders merely a right to express their opinion. [as received] Several mps therefore submitted a proposal for amendment. Finally the meeting of commissions decided to submit the education bill, with the amendments, for parliamentary approval.

Mrs Szurgyi, head of a primary school, stressed that teachers consider it a sign of the enforcement of the democratism of public life that the amendments reflect the stance and proposals of teachers staffs. She appreciated that the elimination of over regulation would release considerable time and energy that the leaders of educational units could use for the better fulfilment of their fundamental tasks.

Academician Tibor Czibere, university professor and rector of the Miskolc Technical University for the Heavy Industry, stated that universities and colleges should be increasingly involved in the fulfilment of central research tasks and the development of national economy. There has been a lasting and reciprocally beneficial cooperation between the economy and universities and colleges in this field, and the new education act further encourages such cooperation.

Doctor Marietta Vamos praised the bill for considering the educational system as a unity, from kindergarten to university, and providing scope for pedagogical freedom in education. The bill regards the strengthening of democracy, an important feature of the social system, a priority at every level of education.

Jozsef Pal, locksmith of the Raba Hungarian Railway Carriage and Machine Works, agreed that the educationof future workers is not only the task of schools but also companies. He proposed following the example of Raba which runs an advanced apprentice shop, and reported that Raba managers, in collaboration with the country's institute for teachers' further training, provide regular teacher's extension training.

Antal Reger, deputy chairman of the Democratic Federation of Germans in Hungary, considered it particularly important that the bill, in accordance with the Constitution, also declares the languages of national minorities as languages of education and that children of the national minorities may attend mother-tongue or bilingual kindergartens and schools. The bill's proposals are in compliance with the historically developed features and needs of national minorities, serve the collective development of national minorities, and dovetail into the structure of public education in Hungary.

Education Bill Approved

LD182223 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 18 (MTI) -- With no more contributors, the debate of the education bill ended with a closing address by Minister of Culture Bela Kopeczi.

Then the vote was taken. Parliament approved unanimously the amendment of the bill proposed by the cultural, legal administration and justice commissions, and passed the education bill in general -- with the approved amendments -- and in detail, with one abstention.

19 April Debate Reported

LD192155 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Excerpts] In parliament today, the debate on the long-term concept of regional and settlement development continued. The detailed report of our correspondents begins with this topic.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Today, Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and urban development, was the first to speak. The minister considers further development of the country's regional settlement architectural assets and the assertion of the local architectural endowments to be of primary importance. He referred to the significance of the work and uniting role of the increasingly active social forces, for example, the associations for beautifying and protecting towns. With the assertion of decentralization and self-management in the manifold work of settlement development, the role of architecture and architects will be much more complex than at present. The minister emphasized:

[Somogyi] Those plans will have justification, or as it is said, those plans will have grounds, which take into consideration the goals that can be realistically set and the available resources, if our settlement development and arrangement plans take into account the independence of the local councils and the decisions of the local population. These plans must contribute to the creation of a balanced public mood. In this same spirit, we must say no, if it is the realistic answer.

[Reporter] Laszlo Somogyi, minister, also summed up some important tasks of the next period.

[Somogyi] The reviewed, general settlement plans or programs of 109 towns and 71 settlements in special tourist regions will be completed by the end of this year. Out of the country's 3,065 settlements, 1,855 presently already have previously approved settlement plans whose modernization and maintenance are in progress. From this view, too, it will be possible to lay good foundations for the start of the Seventh 5-Year Plan this year.

The development of the agglomeration of Budapest is an important task. This year, the settlement plan will be completed. In the next few years, the general settlement plan pertaining to individual districts of the capital, and to the settlement groups of the agglomeration, will also be completed. The settlement plans will be prepared by taking into account the modernized requirements of content, which increase the flexibility and safety of these plans, and the extent to which they can be adhered to. The experiences of the past period, for example, the building up of the Balaton region and the Buda hills, the lack of character of some of our settlements, all point to the defects of the administration of construction. For this reason, we must consider the modernization of the direction of construction to be an important task, and within this, the main system of construction. Our goal is that within the framework of the manifold practical tasks of regional and settlement development, to be realized at the level of central, county, and local councils, this work should improve, and the construction discipline, expected by everyone, should strengthen.

[Reporter] Rezsoe Nyers, deputy from County Bacs-Kiskun, started his contribution with perhaps an overly theoretical issue, but, nevertheless, one that appears to be very important.

[Nyers] If in such important political issues, government shares the right of decision in principle, and with this, responsibility, with the National Assembly, we, with this, can better enforce the principle of democracy without having to damage the viewpoint of professionalism.

[Reporter] Regarding the concrete, short- and long-term plans, Rezsoe Nyers said:

[Nyers] It appears that we must further seek means of developing our old and new settlements more rapidly and cheaply into settlements that are cultured and provide comprehensive supplies. Nowadays, not only are the small settlements in our country disappearing, but a process of organizing into new settlements has begun in our county, in County Bacs-Kiskun as well.

It is apparent that long-term regional and settlement development's material provisions will be the amount created in the material sphere or saved in consumption by the economic organs with greater productivity and more efficient management. In this sphere, too, we greatly depend on the successful continuation of the process of economic reform, since a more lively pace of economic growth decisively depends on this. We must deeply engrave in our memory the warning of Gyorgy Lukacs that we cannot accomplish the necessary improvement of economic management without developing and, where necessary, without reforming social action in its entire scope, including here the political institution system, the style of politics, administration, and in a wider sense, socialist democracy.

[Reporter] Among the contributors, several people dealt with the improvement of the supplies of those living in the so-called small villages. The lack or deficiencies of healthy, piped drinking water, transport, health, and other provisions have prompted primarily young inhabitants of the villages in many places to leave. Attention was called to this by Mrs. Tivadar Fiala, deputy from Heves County; Laszlo Nagy, deputy from Borsod County; and Jozsef Toth, deputy from Szabolcs County. Jozsef Varhelyi, deputy from Zala, gave the figures.

In Vas County, the number of villages with populations smaller than 500 has increased to an undesired extent; the differences between town and village have decreased only in the settlements in the environs of the towns, said Maria Mesterhazy, deputy from Vas County. Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen consists not only of large industrial regions, but of 300 small settlements struggling with employment problems. Laszlo Nagy, deputy from Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County, spoke about the unfavorable natural economic conditions and the poor infrastructure. Laszlo Boros, deputy from Budapest, pointed out that the development of telecommunications is an indispensable condition of villages' population retaining and maintaining capacity and of a better functioning economy.

Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office, in his speech closing the debate, accepted the amendment proposed by the National Assembly standing committees whereby the government should be under obligation to report to the legislature about the execution of the tasks of settlement development. He said that it was a requirement that the ideas of counties and towns for long-term development should receive social publicity. He declared that in the future all types of settlements would have to develop. Let us now quote from a part of his speech in which he replied to the various proposals and comments.

[Faluvegi] Very many people who justifiably expect and support the ability of settlements to retain their population -- some of these people, and often we planners as well -- think in terms of homes, water, and by now in terms of telephones as well.

But, comrades, public education, art objects, and many other things are necessary to retain the population; this cannot be done solely with economic conditions and income possibilities. It is extremely important and, as they say in mathematical language, a necessary but not a sufficient condition for the solution of the problem. Those counties that are justifiably impatient regarding this issue of spiritual background, and urge measures in connection with this issue, are on the right track. We are trying to help -- I can say here in connection with a concrete comment that it appears that this matter of a teachers' training college in Bekes County will also be solved in the form, at least initially, by (?extramural courses). Of course, we do get a bit of local support as well, but the problem is, comrades, that this road on which we want to walk with such urgency now, should have been sought out by all of us much earlier and much more intensively. After all, if in a country such a backlog permanently exists because of historical reasons and objective circumstances, everybody has to bear in mind the extent of the responsibility of the local political authority. I say this because this can be said of several counties and I also say, esteemed comrades, that our entire system is developing in a direction in which the dialogue of the administration and the local leadership will decide in the future. These dialogues should be moved in this direction.

I would like to particularly emphasize the independent responsibility of the counties and the agglomerations. It has indeed historic memories -- some of the paragraphs do not belong to the nicer stories -- the one for example in which there is an argument for a long time as to the length of the blue bus route and how much should be paid for it. I agree that development of the capital and primarily those public transport problems which have been voiced here are essential and of national significance. We shall treat them accordingly, not simply as the affairs of the capital, and we shall help to solve them. I can further say that I think that we accept Sopron and its surrounding region as a holiday resort area and we also accept the preparation of a development plan to this end, but I cannot promise that this will be extended to the entire Vas County.

A question was raised about the possibilities of these counties. According to our current estimates in the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, in addition to the development subsidy already mentioned and in proportion with the number of the population, about 40 percent of the means of development will be divided by the county councils among the settlements on the basis of well-considered settlement policy interests, following the policy of leveling and satisfying the present demands. I ask in advance the understanding of villages and towns because the counties will not have an easy job.

[Reporter] The deputies have unequivocally accepted the report of the deputy prime minister and adopted the resolution about the long-term tasks of settlement development.

In the course of this session the government proposed the amendment of three laws: about the planning in the people's economy, about state finances and about councils. The amendment about the law of planning in the people's economy has been presented by Lajos Faluvegi. He spoke in detail about two of the most important elements of the proposal.

[Faluvegi] The amendment proposals state that the social organizations, organs representing various interests, and the professional and scientific bodies should be involved in the preparation of the plans of the people's economy. This same intention gains expression in those amendments that require in the future of the planning in the people's economy to take into account to a greater degree and in a better-founded manner the social processes closely connected to the economy.

The proposals that should be singled out in the second set of subjects deal with the increase of the independence and responsibility of the councils and the economic units in respect to planning. The new measures, adjusting to the further development of the system of economic management, lay down the planned preparatory tasks of the councils, enterprises and cooperatives -- for example, organizations operating independently -- as well as the planning work of these organizations and its relationship with the planning of the national economy.

The measures maintain the concept that the planning activity of the councils and the economic management units is connected with the people's economic planning. At the same time the new wording makes it clearer than hitherto that the planning work of the independently working organizations is not directly a part of the national economic plan, not tied to it in an administrative way.

[Reporter] After the discourse by Lajos Faluvegi, the National Assembly unanimously adopted the amendment. After this the other two laws, concerning state finances and the counties, were debated. Dr Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, in his speech, said that the development of council management makes it also necessary to amend the the Finance Act. Then, as the fundamental thought of the proposal, he singled out the following:

[Hetenyi] We must significantly improve the material background of local independence. In the future, the local councils themselves should possess the means of operation and development and a large part of the expenditures should be covered by normative allocations, target subsidies that may be won by tender and local incomes. Second, as large a part as possible of the central constraints relating to council management should be eliminated, and the responsibility of the county and local councils for their actions as a result should increase as should the participation of the local population in the formulation of local tasks and their execution. Finally, we expect that in this process the effectiveness of the council management would grow and that the economic utilization of resources would expand.

[Reporter] After this he said that in order for these aims to materialize, incomes and expenditures should be brought into closer contact and the materialization would also be helped by the fact that the way in which the regulated incomes and state subsidies are arrived at have been changed and by the forthcoming reduction of the direct allocating role of the counties.

Local councils can complement their incomes with local incomes and they can decide themselves about the utilization of these. He said that the increase of the independence of councils was also helped by the simplification of the council budgeting and the number of compulsory expenditures. On the other hand, it is justified that every council should form an operational reserve. These amendments increase the role of the National Assembly as well, said the finance minister, because:

[Hetenyi] The fixing of or the possible modification of the state subsidy given to councils belongs in the area of competence of the National Assembly. The Council of Ministers is obligated to inform the National Assembly if it wishes to reduce, as the need arises, the right of the councils in respect to managing the extra incomes and surpluses. The growing independence of council management means also that the council management means also that the council budgets will not appear in the state budget in the future but they will be connected to this merely through the section of state subsidies. However, in the interest of the National Assembly possessing, as it has until now, full view of the state finances, an informative, full-range state budgetary financial balance will be prepared that will display, in a summarized form, the central and council incomes and expenditures.

In this way the esteemed National Assembly, as in the past, will possess data bout expenditures of, for example, education, health affairs, and other branches and about the actual disbursement.

[Reporter] In conclusion, the minister of finance called attention to three important issues. First, councils from now on will be able to participate in economic associations and they can transfer their free funds to other councils. Second, from now on it will be the local councils' task to provide the infrastructural supply of the population on the basic and secondary level. Third, it has to be calculated that although the legal possibilities will be given, the economic possibilities will follow this only gradually. After Istvan Hetenyi's speech the National Assembly unanimously adopted the amendment of the State Finance Act and of the working of the councils.

Peter Varkonyi was the next to speak. Our foreign minister, entrusted by the Council of Ministers, requested the National Assembly to authorize the signing of the document on the extension of the Warsaw Pact.

[Varkonyi] The Warsaw Pact, concluded for a period of 30 years, will expire at the beginning of June this year. The realities of the current international situation make it necessary for the states of the socialist community to extend their treaty in the interests of safeguarding our socialist achievements, strengthening international security, and protecting world peace. The 13th MSZMP Congress also expressed the view that this was a justified and correct step which would well serve the interests of our people and the safeguarding of peace.

At its meeting on 16 April, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly gave its support and agreement for me, entrusted by the Council of Ministers, to ask the esteemed National Assembly to accept the following resolution. It is made up of one sentence which reads as follows: The National Assembly empowers the head of the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic to sign the document relating to the extension of the term of the Warsaw Pact.

[Reporter] The National Assembly unanimously approved the proposal submitted by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Then the spring session of the National Assembly -- the last session of the parliament elected 5 years ago -- came to an end. Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, delivered a brief concluding speech.

[Sarlos] It is a well-known fact that the Presidential Council has called elections for 8 June. Owing to the proximity of that date, the current National Assembly will not hold any more sessions. It is not my task -- nor have I a right to it -- to give an impromptu assessment here of the work carried out over the past 5 years. However, I believe everybody will agree with me in declaring that the National Assembly has come up to the requirements set before it by the 1980 election appeal and by the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress. I express my thanks to my fellow deputies.

I must say something about tomorrow and the next day. The nomination meetings got underway on 15 April. We have a new electoral system in that there are now double nominations in all constituencies. That is, indeed, a novel feature. Yet, there is something that will remain unchanged. Only those who undertake to agree with the election appeal of the PPF, that is to say, agree with the program which reflects the objectives of the 13th MSZMP Congress, can become deputies in the Hungarian National Assembly. It is our intention to see that we nominate candidates for councillors and deputies at the nomination meetings and then elect those candiates on 8 June who meet these requirements.

When I close this session I ask my fellow deputies and Hungarian citizens to work conscientiously, effectively, and in a disciplined way so that we may rise to the tasks facing all of us with greater knowledge and greater moral judgement. [end recording]

[Budapest MTI in English at 1144 GMT on 19 April adds: "Present at the session were Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, HSWP deputy general secretary, and members of the HSWP Political Committee, the chairman of the HSWP Central Inspection Commission, secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the government, and heads and members of the Budapest diplomatic corps."]

Pact Extension Approved

LD201149 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 19 (MTI) -- In keeping with the agenda, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi took the floor to request the parliament's authorization for the signing of the document of prolongation of the Warsaw Treaty.

He recalled that thirty years ago, on May 14, 1955 the representatives of eight European socialist countries signed in Warsaw the document that created the political defence organization of their states, the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

This step followed after the Western Powers created in 1949 the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, armed West Germamy and included it in the NATO. This move made it clear that they rejected the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at the creation of a collective European security system and embarked on the path of cold war. Confronted with such threat the European socialist countries were forced to create their own political defence organization.

The Warsaw Treaty is such a political defence organization of sovereign socialist states allied voluntarily on the basis of the community of fundamental aims and interests, that is not directed against any other country. The treaty contains a provision that the alliance will dissolve as soon as a collective European [word indistinct] system is established. Unfortunately this has not been achieved yet. The Warsaw Treaty has been proclaiming ever since its foundation that it is ready to terminate its operation simultaneously with NATO doing so. Neither this intention met with appropriate response on NATO's part, the world situation is even worsening because of the policy of extreme imperialist circles, the armament race is accelerating and the risks to peace are growing.

Ever since the foundation of the organization the members of the Warsaw Treaty have always consistently fought for peace and international security. They never sought to attain unilateral advantages and supremacy of power, but are working for constructive contacts based on equality, equal security and the observance of each other's legitimate claim to security. They are pursuing a consistent struggle for the consolidation of European security and the development of cooperation. I should like to recall that the direct preparation of the Helsinki conference started in the wake of the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, adopted in our capital in 1969.

After the Helsinki conference of historic importance of 35 countries the Warsaw Treaty member states made considerable efforts also together and individually to extend the political detente to the military sphere as well. It was not their fault that the efforts have not brought the results so much expected by peace-loving peoples.

The Warsaw Treaty member states showed great responsibility in dealing with changes in the world situation over the recent years. They took a constructive and sober position in the face of imperialist attempts: They consistently oppose the armament race but do not allow anyone to upset the historically developed parity of military power between the two world systems. They do their utmost to ensure balance at the lowest possible level of armaments.

It is our common conviction that the disputed international questions must be settled via negotiations and that peaceful coexistence has no reasonable alternative. The Warsaw Treaty proposed the NATO that they should reach an agreement on the mutual renouncement of the use of force and the maintenance of peaceful contacts. It initiated that Europe be freed from nuclear weapons and the mutual reduction of military spending. These are only a few examples of the over thirty proposals the Warsaw Treaty has made in the recent years and which the NATO has left without concrete answer.

It is the common stand of the Warsaw Treaty member states that in spite of the serious problems in the world political situation the adverse processes are not irreversible. We appreciate as an important achievement that in March new Soviet-American talks opened in Geneva on nuclear space armaments. We support the Soviet party's efforts at the talks as our country too is interested in seeing the number of nuclear arms considerably reduced and the extension of the armament race to the outer space prevented. We welcome the announcement of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, made on April 7, that the Soviet Union declares a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and will stop other counter-measures in Europe, until November this year.

Our common political defence organization, nearing the 30th anniversary of its foundation, is true to its mission and is a solid and reliable support of socialist construction work. Our participation in the Warsaw Treaty Organization tallies with the fundamental national interests of our country.

The Hungarian People's Republic is an active and committed member of the Warsaw Treaty and is meeting all the obligations stemming from its membership. Commensurate with its power and opportunities, it is participating -- in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries -- in the coordinated efforts of the Warsaw Treaty aimed at detente and the maintenance of world peace.

The Warsaw Treaty signed thirty years ago expires early June. The realities of the prevailing international situation oblige the states of the socialist community to extend their agreement in order to be able to defend the socialist achievement, strengthen international security and maintain world peace. The 13th congress of our party also expressed that this is a correct and justified step and serves well the interests of our people and the maintenance of peace.

At its April 16 session the Foreign Affairs Committee of parliament approved my proposal to ask the honoured parliament, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, to approve the following resolution: "The parliament authorizes the head of the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic to sign the document on the prolongation of the validity of the Warsaw Treaty, said the foreign minister in conclusion.

Then a vote was taken, which unanimously authorized the head of the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic to sign the document on the prolongation of the validity of the Warsaw Treaty.

AFP: DISSIDENTS TO CONTEST PARLIAMENTARY SEATS

AU220844 Paris AFP in English 0820 GMT 22 Apr 85

[By Bertrand Rosenthal]

[Text] Vienna, April 22 (AFP) -- Laszlo Rajk, dissident son of the interior minister executed as a Titoist in the Stalin purge trials in the forties here [Budapest] has taken his first step to stand as an opposition candidate in June parliamentary elections, an unprecedented move in a communist country.

Mr. Rajk, whose father Laszlo Rajk was later officially rehabilitated, has been involved in numerous clashes with the authorities in the past.

But he has taken advantage of the new electoral law which says that: "Those receiving one-third of the votes at a selection meeting for parliamentary candidates, and state support for the patriotic front programme, are considered as candidates."

Mr. Rajk received one-third of the votes in a Budapest constituency by accepting the programme of the ruling Hungarian Patriotic Front. He said that he supported its aim of building socialism in Hungary and its alliances, but urged greater freedom.

Mr. Rajk in order to be fully ratified as the constituency's parliamentary candidate, has to pass a second test at a further selection meeting when he must also obtain one-third of the votes.

Mr. Rajk has been joined in his novel combat by dissident philosopher Miklos Tamas-Gaspar, who courageously stood in the same Budapest constituency as Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, but only won 47 out of 300 votes. But he can stand for a second vote which will be taken tonight.

In a debate with the minister, Mr. Tamas-Gaspar, who has earlier had his passport confiscated, urged the government to show greater firmness in handling the issue of the Hungarian minority in Romania's province of Transylvania where he was himself born.

About one million Hungarians in Transylvania have complained of suffering growing persecutions by the Bucharest government in the past few years.

Hungary has a special relationship in the Eastern European communist bloc, with less rigid controls in the economic sector.

Dissident sources said that other political opponents could follow the Rajk example and try to stand in Hungary's 317 constituencies.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES SEJM ON NATIONAL POLICIES

LD181826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, Council of State chairman, at 63d Sejm session in Warsaw 18 April 1985 -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen speaker, may it please the house: The Sejm of the Republic has devoted much of its legislative and control work to the consolidation of our people's state, the highest organization of the nation's life, and the plane for fulfillment of the most vital interests of the nation. Recent years of the most laborious term of office of the Sejm have brought, in effect, the development and creation of new institutions of socialist democracy, and the widening of the competence of those already in existence. These important legislative regulations, together with improvement of the forms and methods of administration, brought about a fuller implementation of the rule of people's authority in accordance with the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR and the ZSL and SD congresses, and also with suggestions put forward by the First Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON] Congress.

It was most rightly stated in the theses of the PZPR Central Committee presented to its 17th plenary session in October 1984 that a key role in the socialist democracy system is played by elected bodies of the state authorities, the Sejm, and people's councils. In the light of the ninth congress resolutions, their increased standing and role and closer bonds with society are among the main tasks of socialist renewal. In accordance with this stand, the function of the Sejm was shaped through practice filled with richer and richer content, thanks most of all to the attitude of the government and the country's main political forces.

At the same time, the Sejm itself aimed at widening its bonds with society by appointing as its consultative body the social and economic council and a team of advisers at the Sejm Presidium and by expanding contacts between Sejm commissions and various milieux, and also through many other practical steps.

The second part of the thesis on the place and role of elected bodies among the authorities found its expression in new legislative regulations of great signifiance. The law on people's councils and local self-management, following by the new electoral law for people's councils elections, created a new situation in which it was possible for all citizens to have direct influence in resolving their own affairs within the framework of the local system and in all spheres of public life. It is true that people's councils do not everywhere use all opportunities given to them as local bodies of the state authorities and as principal bodies of self-management. But this is not surprising. The change in their role is too profound for the automatic application of legal regulations. However, the consolidation of people's authority cannot be halted, and it will develop together with experiences gained by the councils and with an increased feeling of coresponsibility and social discipline on the part of local communities.

This is in their own interest, and also in the interest of the state as a whole. I am mentioning all these facts, which are well known to the citizen deputies, only in order to outline the general political background and the public climate in which we began works on the provisions of the new electoral law to the highest elected body of the state authorities. While extending its present term of office and submitting the electoral law to people's councils, may it please the house, it was decided that there are to be separate electoral regulations at the local level including voivodships and at the national level. In the light of recent changes there is no need to give reasons for these decisions.

There is a difference between local bodies of the state authorities and the highest body of the state. The criteria for selecting their members should also be different. However, these statements do not indicate that the Electoral Law of 1976 should be left unchanged because it would not be in conformity with the consistent striving of the PZPR and its allies after deepening socialist democracy. That is why there were significant differences between the already existing law and the provisions of the new law submitted to general consultation. The most important of these concern the selection of candidates, making lists of candidates, by-elections, recalling deputies, and public control over the proper course of an election. The experience of Sejm practice and the elections to people's councils were used while making proposals on these amendments. The Sejm of the present term of office has become particularly significant for shaping the frameworks and forms of the coalition system of state administration -- which manifests itself in cooperation between the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD and in cooperation with progressive organizations of lay Catholics and other Christians, and with representatives of various nonparty milieux. These positive experiences showed that there is no place for a monopolistic position in putting forward candidates in particular electoral districts by one privileged organization, which according to the Electoral Law of 1976 was the Front of National Unity [FJN].

It was proposed to offer these functions to the voivodship and national electoral councils, composed of representatives of main political forces in the country, PRON, and the most important social organizations. The councils are obligated to operate according to rather complicated, but undoubtedly democratic procedures. First of all they prepare lists of persons proposed to become candidate deputies and present them to the electorate, and then, after taking into consideration the electorate's views, they prepare [word indistinct] lists of candidates and submit them to the electoral commission.

The arrangement of lists in regional elections has been designed in pairs for every mandate, similar to the electoral law for peoples councils, thus it differs from the last Sejm elections when there could be 50 percent more candidates than mandates. Similarly to the electoral law for peoples councils, the succession of names in each pair has been left to the decision of an advisory body. It is obvious that a proposer should have the right to indicate his preference of two candidates, who he knows from consultation, and to submit his electoral suggestion. If none of the candidates are eliminated, then it is considered as agreement with the suggestion of the appropriate council.

Naturally, when there is good recognition of candidates' qualities and proper consideration of the electorate's views during consultation, divergence between the electoral law and the electorate should be infrequent.

However, elections to peoples councils have demonstrated that the vote does not always go to candidates placed in the first two positions. This indicates that in cases like this either the consultations were not conducted very carefully, or their results were not analyzed deeply enough. Thus, the electorate made the appropriate correction.

In connection with this matter the question has arisen that, with this design of electoral lists, will there be people willing to be placed in second rather than preferential places? However, a view has been adopted that becoming a candidate, and even being considered for such a possibility, is a great honor for a citizen, regardless of the election results.

After all, the candidates are proposed from among these [word indistinct] fellow citizens, who have placed them among those most deserving of trust. And this very fact creates a special social position for them. At the same time, changed procedures have been envisioned for the special group of candidates whose work is on a general national scale.

This may affect certain numbers of politicians, but to an even greater extent it affects academics and scientists, the creators of culture, certain social activists, and so on. Under the electoral regulations in force hitherto, their links with the individual electoral districts have sometimes been very loose, and sometimes fortuitous, too. This was simply because they had to be fitted in somewhere on the rolls. And there were also cases in which the fact that such people were not taken into account at all during the elections was to the detriment of the Sejm. This is why the assumptions provide for elections of deputies of this kind in regions that encompass several electoral districts.

This proposal was modeled on the voivodship rolls for the elections to the people's councils. The assumptions also propose a different way of filling seats that fall vacant in the Sejm from the method used hitherto. The old automatic mechanism that meant that the place that had fallen vacant was filled by the next candidate from the electoral rolls has been replaced with supplementary elections -- in other words, by a renewed appeal to the decision of the public, repeating in full the procedures of a normal election. In the course of the preliminary discussions that preceded the drawing up of the assumptions, doubts were voiced regarding the expediency, bearing in mind the cost and so forth, of setting the whole election machine in motion and holding renewed elections each time a gap arose in the ranks of the Sejm. There might be two solutions to these problems: a simplification of electoral procedure, that is, depriving citizens of a portion of their rights, or the holding of supplementary elections only after a particular number of seats has fallen vacant, either within the house as a whole or in the representation of a district. The latter solution has been chosen on the grounds that it is more democratic.

There are also provisions for a new solution to the question of recalling deputies who fail to justify the electors' confidence. The electoral regulations in force hitherto have accorded the right to make such a submission to the FJN. The assumptions put forward for consultation propose three possible sources of submissions: by a suitable number of citizens stipulated in the electoral regulations, by the organization that proposed the candidate, and by the PRON National Council. The assumptions also propose a procedure that is new in elections to the Sejm, namely, the opportunity for electors to lodge a protest should they believe electoral regulations have been violated.

This form of social control has proved itself in elections to peoples councils. Those were the most important proposals for new legal solutions presented by the Council of State as its stance for general consultation. The provisions also submitted to the attention of public opinion include a number of issues not in the form of ready-made proposals and solutions, but as various variants for selection. They were mainly created as a result of proposals submitted to the Council of State by social organizations and bodies. They have been inserted in the provisions, at the same time noting that the adoption of some would demand amendment of the Constitution.

Provisions were submitted for public discussion on 5 January this year. These were deliberately not compiled as ready-made legal formulations but in summary form in order to be easier understood by the electorate. PRON organized a general social consultation. At the same time a number of the largest organizations were approached, for example trade unions and ex-servicemen unions, to present their views on the future electoral law. Also, by the publication of provisions it was made possible for all citizens of the country to get to know them and to address comments directly to the Council of State. The yield from the consultation was very rich and particularly valuable because it included the entire provisions presented for discussion, including comments by the PRON National Council and from the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ].

All other views and proposals were examined with the utmost consideration. Naturally, it was impossible to take them all into consideration because often they were contradictory and mutually exclusive.

In preparing the final draft of the electoral law, the Council of State had to be guided by proposals expressing the views of the majority of those taking part in the consultation. But we must not forget the various opinions without broader support. They included a few spoken from antisocialist positions that were not concerned with this or that electoral law, but with weakening our system. Other opinions were expressed in good faith but were contrary to the general principles adopted in the provisions or the views of the majority -- for example, views expressed concerning the number of deputies. There were also those views that have been rejected in consultation but that reflect real existing problems that should be resolved, but not by way of altering legal regulations.

Allow me, deputies, to present one example to illustrate this: During the consultations, the vast majority proclaimed themselves against allowing citizens of a minimum 18 years of age to stand for elections. There was a very great number of statements on this subject. Many serious reasons were put forward, but there were also some emotional arguments. As a result, this proposal has not been included in the draft. That does not mean that the possibility of young deputies in a future Sejm has disappeared. Of course, whether the required age will be 18 or 21 is not the essence of the mattter. But is it not true that there are not enough young deputies under 30 years of age in our parliament? We know well that the discussion disclosed that fact, and it should be taken into consideration by those who will suggest candidates in a future election. The opinions on deputies' ages that discussed such important issues as the preparation of young people for public and political life, their upbringing and qualifications, and their attitudes and responsibility for the future of our country were even more important. Also, many other aspects of the discussion on the assumptions call attention to important contemporary issues going beyond the framework of the electoral law. I think that it should be considered a valuable feature of the consultation and a significant contribution to the country's political life.

One of the most characteristic features of the consultation was the almost universal opposition to any changes in the Constitution. Some statements, especially citizens' individual statements, dealt exclusively with this issue, which was considered the most important. There were arguments concerning the need for continuity in the Constitution, the need for protecting it from unnecessary changes. That fact is worth particular mention because it testifies to the great respect for the fundamental law which defines the most important principles of the Polish People's Republic's political system. It also indirectly shows the attitude toward the system itself.

In accordance with the public will expressed during the consultation, the draft of the electoral law presented to the house does not include any provisions that would require amending the Constitution.

Another characteristic result of the consultation deserving particular emphasis is the full endorsement of all basic ideas, which I have presented before and which concern consolidation of the people's power and further improvement of the administration system.

Obviously, there are various ideas about practical realization of these ideas. Thus, there are also many differences in the individual proposals put forward during the consultations.

As a whole, however, they were extremely useful and made it possible to explain during discussions what cannot be adopted in our circumstances, what ought to be adopted but in a more precise form, and finally to what extent the proposals advanced in the assumptions ought to be improved.

The difficult work of analyzing the various proposals submitted to the various cells of PRON was carried out by its National Council. While accepting the assumptions in general, it made a series of important proposals in expression of its own position, took note of others, and passed them on for the consideration of the Council of State. The Council of State recognized the correctness of the stance of the PRON National Council, as a result of which it was decided to bear in mind the following proposals in the draft law: to grant the right to propose candidates to all political and social organizations that exist in a nationwide form; to require that the electoral conventions be guided by the opinions and motions formulated by the electors; to regulate the procedure for consultation on candidates; to appoint delegates from among the persons proposed by PRON; to uphold the principle that persons who stand as candidates to be deputies cannot be members of the electoral commissions and conventions; to lay down the principle that an absolute majority of votes cast must be obtained for a person to be elected a deputy; to make it possible to lodge electoral protests directly with the Supreme Court, and to define procedures for cases in which electors themselves submit that a deputy be recalled.

In addition to this, the suggestions made by PRON have been borne in mind in those points in the assumptions and are presented in various forms. I ought to add that this was in accord with the stands of a large number of other organizations and with the majority of individual proposals. The citizen deputies are acquainted with the draft law; hence there is no need to go through its relevant points in detail. One question, however, does call for more detailed treatment. As I have already mentioned, the assumptions propose that opportunities be created for persons who enjoy particular prestige within Poland because of their political, social, scientific, economic, or cultural activity to stand as candidates. With this end in mind, it is proposed that several supradistrict electoral regions be created. The notion that this group of candidates must be treated differently met with support during the consultations. It was also deemed that it could constitute 15 percent of the overall number of deputies. However, there was no clear view on the method of their election.

A number of opinions were heard that saw as a better solution the creation -- as in other states -- of one national list so that people whose standing and activity influences various spheres of public life on a statewide scale could be commented on by all citizens. It was pointed out, in addition, that under national accord, which is establishing itself, a national list should help consolidate our society. This was also raised during the deliberations of the PRON National Council, which passed it to the Council of State for consideration.

After additional consultations aimed at clarifying whether this proposal accords with the Constitution, it was acknowledged to be well-founded and was included in the electoral draft submitted to the Sejm.

It was approved that candidate deputies elected from the national list will be presented to a National Electoral Convention by the PRON National Council. The number of mandates allocated to that group of deputies has, however, not been precisely defined; this has been left, at every election, for the Council of State to decide. In accordance with the results of the consulations, it cannot, however, exceed 15 percent of the total number of deputies. Such a construction of the appropriate article of the act is explained thus, that the regulations may serve the Sejm elections in a series of terms of office to come and so that the need for national mandates may vary in them. Only the upper limit was fixed, therefore.

I should add that, according to information the Council of State has at its disposal at present, in the course of the coming elections the possibilities created by the regulations should not be utilized in full.

Citizen deputies, I have tried to present in general outline the course of work to date on the new electoral regulations and the ideas we have been guided by as advisors in our aim to provide them with a content in accord with the developmental process of socialist democracy, which was also expressed in the great influence of society on the final shape of the draft tabled before the chamber. Analyze it thoroughly and perfect it, thus beginning a new stage in the history of our people's parliament. I would not consider my duty fulfilled, however, if I did not, from this tribune, give warm thanks to all those who took part in the consultations.

To the PRON National Council and all its local cells, to the OPZZ, to numerous social organizations and scientific milieux, and to the authors of individual proposals and suggestions, who envinced a profound civic concern that the new electoral law should make it easier for all patriots to join forces in work for the benefit of the nation and its state, I thank you for your attention. [applause]

APPEAL HEARING OF POPIELUSZKO TRIAL BEGINS

LD191938 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The supreme court in Warsaw has begun the appeal hearing on the Father Jerzy Popieluszko kidnapping and killing case. The court resolved not to summon the defendants; this is provided for by the penal proceedings. Present in the courtroom were the defense lawyers, public prosecutors, plenipotentiaries of the auxiliary prosecutors and the public.

The presiding judge, Jozef Mikos, recalled the verdict of the Torun Voivodship Court and presented the appeal applications lodged by the defendants' defense lawyers.

The appeals make the following objections to the verdict of the first level court: incorrect legal qualifications; infringements concerning factual findings; incommensurability of the imposed penalties and failure to take into account, in the opinion of the defense lawyers, extenuating circumstances. The defense lawyers of Grzegorz Piotrowski, Attorney Janusz Ilasz, Miroslaw Brych, and Jacek Kondracki, have applied for the verdict to be annulled and for the case to be reexamined, as well as for the defendant to be declared innocent of some charges. The defense lawyer of Leszek Pekala, Attorney Eugenious Graczyk, and of Waldemar Chimielewski, Attorney Zygmunt Hubal, have appealed for a change in the legal qualification and an appropriately lighter sentence. Attorney Jacek Wasilewski, defending Adam Pietruszka, has appealed for annulment of the verdict and reexamination of the case by a court of the first instance or for the defendant to be declared innocent. The case will continue this coming Monday.

TALKS HELD ON USSR-PPR AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL

LD191847 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Talks were held today at the Ministry of Agriculture on the drawing up of a Soviet-Polish protocol on scientific, technological, and economic cooperation for 1985. Deputy Minister of Agriculture Henryk Burczyk is at the microphone:

[Begin Burczyk recording] We have expanded the previous scope of scientific and technological cooperation and have also taken up some new subjects to be dealt with this year and over the next 5-year period.

As an example I could mention the idea of exchanging experiences and complex technology for wheat and barley production, as well as the preparation of similar complex technology for the cultivation of rye, in order to increase the harvests in both our countries. [end recording]

And here is what Aleksandr Iyevlev, deputy minister of agriculture of the USSR, had to say to us:

[Begin Iyevlev recording in Russian fading into Polish translation] What issues are covered by our cooperation and talks? First and foremost, the question of scientific research, which is equally essential for agriculture in the USSR and in Poland. We are experimenting with ways to combat sickness in animals and plants and to protect them from pests. We very much desire mutual exchanges of achievements in farming and cooperation between the countries' specialists. Specialists from the USSR are visiting Poland. Similarly, your delegations visit us to take a look, learn things, and pass on their own experiences. Today we also discussed how to improve the organization of exchanges of specialists and the flow of scientific information. [end recording]

WALESA URGES FREEING OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

AU211518 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, April 21 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, head of the banned Solidarity union, today urged the government to release Poland's remaining political prisoners. Mr. Walesa issued the call in an address to nearly 500 militants after attending mass here.

According to independent sources, there are still more than 120 political prisoners in Poland. Mr. Walesa mentioned the names of Bogdan Lis, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, and Adam Michnik, who have been held in Gdansk since mid-February. Last week they were charged with "leading an illegal organisation," for which the penalty is five years' imprisonment.

Mr. Walesa also said he intends to lead a May Day parade here next week, but added: "I do not think the authorities will allow me on May first to lead an independent demonstration on the official route, as I did last year. I think rather that the police will force me to stay at home or they will drive me in a car along the streets of Gdansk." Last year Mr. Walesa joined in the May Day parade, accompanied by fellow militants, and made the V-for-victory sign as he passed the official viewing stand.

At the meeting, unknown persons threw into the air handfuls of pamphlets signed "Alliance of Solidarity Independent Groups." The pamphlets called on Gdansk workers to gather on the May Day parade route to demand the freeing of political prisoners, protest price rises and the prolongation of the eight-hour working day, and demand cost-of-living bonuses.

Earlier, during the mass, Mr. Walesa's confessor Father Henryk Jankowski, who has been accused by the authorities of "extremism," announced that last Friday a plainclothes policeman had threatened his life. Father Jankowski said that the incident occurred during an argument with plainclothes police who were manhandling a youth. One of the police, Father Jankowski said, told him: "You won't leave here alive."

DIZDAREVIC MEETS NONALIGNED GROUP LEADERS

LD191442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0440 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Delhi, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has had several meetings with the heads of the delegations that will be taking part in the extraordinary 3-day meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau devoted to the issue of Namibia.

Dizdarevic had talks with Dionidio Marenco, adviser to the president of the Republic of Nicaragua; Gaositwe Chiepe, minister of external affairs of Botswana; Benjamin Mkapa, minister of foreign affairs of Tanzania; Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of Zimbabwe; Boualem Bessaieh, Algerian minister of posts and telecommunications; and Afonso van Dunem, Angolan minister of external affairs.

The main subject under discussion in all these talks was preparations for the forthcoming extraordinary meeting of the Coordination Bureau at ministerial level and the way to ensure its successfol work.

Late last night the federal secretary had talks with Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO]. It was stressed in the talks that Yugoslavia's people support the Namibian people's just struggle for full independence.

Confers With Indian Official

LD191512 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0406 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] New Delhi, April 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs last night conferred with Indian State Minister of Foreign Affairs Khursheed Alam Khan about the nonaligned countries Coordination Bureau meeting to open here this morning. They discussed the problem of Namibia, economic situation in Africa, and other major topics understood to highlight informal consultations during the bureau meeting.

Alam Khan and Dizdarevic were gratified to note that bilateral relations between India and Yugoslavia were unwinding successfully.

Addresses Working Session

LD191818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] New Delhi, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke today at this afternoon's session, the first working session, in fact, of the Coordinating Bureau. Like the speakers before him, Dizdarevic also sharply denounced South Africa's policy and the occupation of Namibia, supported all the initiatives and measures that the nonaligned countries intend to take in order to enable Namibia to secure its freedom and independence, and made reference to the support Yugoslavia has given from the very beginning to the just struggle of Namibian people and its legitimate representative, SWAPO.

In his speech Dizdarevic said the following:

The policy of nonalignment has asserted its lasting validity and vitality, particularly in the present difficult international conditions. The nonaligned countries belief that they should persevere in their program principles and action orientation is gaining ground.

We are all aware of the need for the movement to consolidate its unity and solidarity in its activity at implementing the goals to which we are so firmly committed, today, no less than yesterday, and in some aspects more than in others.

Since the last year's ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries in New York, when the resolution on the emergency meeting on Namibia was adopted, our conviction about the need for the movement's increased activity, has become reality, Dizdarevic went on to say. This meeting and the activities facing us have confirmed that.

The opening of our meeting has coincided with the 25th anniversary of the founding of SWAPO. On behalf of the SFRY Government we convey our most cordial congratulations to the SWAPO delegation led by Chairman Sam Nujoma and at the same time express our full support for a speedy successful outcome of your 25-year courageous struggle for the liberation and independence of Namibia.

From the very beginnings the Nonaligned Movement has consistently favored the rights of people under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence. The struggle against colonialism, rascism, apartheid and all the forms of foreign domination and political and economic exploitation, is among the basic goals of the policy of nonalignment. Nonalignment has made an historic contribution to the process of decolonization in general, and its role, importance, and membership have increased through newly liberated countries' commitments to the policy of nonalignment.

Being a country that grew out of a national liberation struggle, Yugoslavia has from the very beginning, supported the Namibian people's just struggle. More than ever before we are convinced that it is high time for the Security Council's Resolution 435 to be implemented. Otherwise, the only alternative left to us will be to support more firmly the further intensification and escalation of the struggle for liberation. Is it not yet clear that there is no other solution to the issue of Namibia, other than SWAPO, as the only and authentic representative of the people of Namibia and its national aspirations?

Within the international community a broad consensus already exists about the need for Namibia's liberation. For some time now the problem of Namibia and the overall situation in the south of Africa have become a dangerous hotbed of crisis. The cause of it is the policy pursued by South Africa which is doing its utmost to prevent or at least to postpone Namibia's independence. To this purpose it is exerting continued pressures and engaging in acts of aggression against Angola, insisting on making Namibia's independence conditional upon the withdrawal of foreign troops from Angola, and violating bilateral negotiations that some African countries enter into for constructive reasons. The latest maneuver by South Africa to create a puppet government in Namibia should be sharply denounced and rejected.

It is obvious that South Africa would not remain so persistent in its aggressive and unlawful policy if it was not for the support it receives from some powerful countries in the West, which put their economic and strategic interests above the most elementary aspirations of the people of Namibia, the aspiration to be free in its own country. On this occasion we again call upon those few countries on which South Africa is relying to reexamine their policy and to accept the UN stands.

We welcome the fact that in many Western countries public opinion and official policies are increasingly against cooperation with the rascist regime in Pretoria. This is an important factor in the attempts to isolate and denounce it.

Now is the time for the international community to invest fresh efforts aimed at discontinuing the illegal South African occupation of Namibia, militarizing its territory, and threatening security and territorial integrity of Frontline States.

The Nonaligned Movement should now resolutely work -- and I believe that our ministerial meeting will also contribute to this -- towards all possible measures being adopted for the further intensification of all forms of aid and support to the heroic struggle for freedom of the people of Namibia under the SWAPO leadership.

As an expression of its solidarity, Yugoslavia will again make a contribution to the fund of the nonaligned countries for Namibia.

In addition to the specific aspects of aid and firm solidarity that SWAPO enjoys in the movement itself, we should continue with efforts to strengthen its position in the international sphere, in particular at the UN.

In the first place we must renew the initiative at the Security Council in order that responsibilities of the UN for decolonization of Namibia might be implemented.

We believe we should be allied against South Africa, should it not at long last give in to the clear will of the international community and the fundamental demands of justice, comprehensive, and mandatory sanctions, laid down in chapter seven of the UN Charter.

In fulfilling the UN obligations towards Namibia, a significant role is played by the UN Council for Namibia, under the chairmanship of Pol Lusaka, Zambia's permanent representative at the UN. We believe that the council's efforts should be continued and its powers extended. The council could adopt new legislative acts that would protect better the rights of the Namibian people and strengthen the role of the UN in decolonizing Namibia. It would also be important for us to back the council to work resolutely for prisoners from the SWAPO ranks to receive the status of war prisoners and to be treated in accordance with relevant international conventions.

The council has contributed substantially to having the economic exploitation of Namibia's natural resources and population proclaimed as illegal. The efforts of the council in the direction of applying Decree No 11 and extending it to all spheres deserve our full support.

We also extend support to the constructive efforts that Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, is constantly making in order to have the relevant resolutions of the UN and of the Security Council applied to Namibia.

At the forthcoming ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in Luanda at the beginning of September this year, we shall, within the framework of the agreement to commit the movement to all the important issues, have the opportunity to examine the implementation of the actions the nonaligned countries should take.

We must no longer allow the liberation of Namibia to be dragged out. The year in which we mark the 40th anniversary of the UN and the 25th anniversary of the declaration on decolonization must be the year in which fundamental progress should be made towards finally liberating the world from the last remnants of colonialism.

We believe that the jubilee session of the General Assembly, which is expected to be attended by a large number of heads of state or government, has a particular responsibility in this context and that it must make an appropriate contribution.

The struggle of the people of Africa for man's elementary rights -- freedom and equality -- has in many respects put its stamp on our century. By its content it has had a universal significance and it carries messages for everybody. Hence also the support of the world public to those African peoples and movements that have not gained these rights.

The racist regime of South Africa, with minor regrettable exceptions, is today condemned practically by the entire international community. The regime that has legalized inequality based on the color of the skin applies the gravest methods of repression and mistreatment against a great majority of the population. The UN has on many occasions described apartheid as a crime against mankind. As long as there is apartheid there can be no lasting peace and a just solution of the problems in southern Africa. We believe that this meeting of the Coordination Bureau should express our resolve to fight against apartheid and for the condemnation of the racist regime.

Nonaligned countries are extending their full support to the liberation movements -- the African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress -- in their just struggle for the full elimination of the regime of apartheid. For Yugoslavia, support for liberation movements represents one of the fundamental elements of its foreign policy.

The regime in Pretoria is constantly threatening the security, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Frontline States. The constant acts of aggression and pressures by South Africa towards its neighbors represent a source of tension in southern Africa and a threat to the entire continent. Nonaligned countries stand in solidarity with the Frontline States that bear the greatest burden of resistance to the regime in Pretoria and in support for the struggle of the people of Namibia.

We back the joint efforts to strengthen solidarity made in the present situation the Frontline States and by liberation movements of southern Africa because their solidarity has always been one of the basic guarantees for successful achievement of their aspirations, these being also the aspirations and goals of the policy of nonalignment.

I am convinced that this extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau will represent a significant step in the direction of even greater and more comprehensive commitment to the decolonization of Nambia and the resolution of the situation in southern Africa, and thus also for the general activation of our movement. The Yugoslav delegation is ready to make its full contribution to this, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs said.

New Delhi Statement

LD211627 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] New Delhi, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- "I think that holding this meeting is really very important because the agenda contained a question of wide significance. Here I am referring to the solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement with the struggle for the complete liberation and independence of Namibia; to the commitment of the movement to the struggle for liquidation of the last colonial remnants in the world; and to the readiness of the movement and its members to contribute to this aim by means of concrete support and assistance and their own involvement." This was the statement Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, made today to Yugoslav journalists. Dizdarevic is heading a Yugoslav delegation at the emergency session of the Coordination Bureau.

Dizdarevic went on to say that the commitment of the movement is natural because its destiny is "deeply connected with the anticolonial revolution to which the movement contributed a great deal and from which it drew its strength."

"While the strengthening of the revolution, the Nonaligned Movement also became stronger, not only by the number of members, but also by its abilities," the federal secretary said. He continued, saying:

"Therefore it is quite natural that at this meeting the unity of all the members of the movement was demonstrated with regard to this question, the unity in expressing solidarity and in joint actions which were established in a special actions program.

"These are the actions the movement will conduct in the UN, in the international institutions, and by means of organized aspects of assistance and the support for its armed struggle because it is the right of every people to fight for its freedom with arms as well.

"The meeting is an illustration of the increased activity of the movement in a recent period and the growth of the readiness of the nonaligned countries on the whole to make their presence felt more by their attitudes and activity at the time of the present situation in international relations.

"Apart from the direct participation at the meeting there was also a large number of other meetings, joint meetings at which the members of the movement have exchanged their views and discussed what can be done in the future, both individually and together as a movement in the struggle for better international political and economic relations, in an effort to overcome international problems and hotbeds of crisis," Dizdarevic said.

A meeting of the committee of eight nonaligned countries on Palestine was also held. This was also a consultation about future actions by which the Middle East crisis would be overcome, and about implementation of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their own state.

"A large number of views were exchanged and the countries discussed the support to the people of Nicaragua, who are presently exposed to a great deal of pressure and a special kind of intervention.

"The main topics of the part of the meeting not on the agenda and which took place outof the usual venue were preparations for the ministerial conference in Luanda. We wish to prepare ourselves for this conference in the best possible way.

"There were also talks about holding consultative meetings to discuss the venue and time of the forthcoming eighth summit of the nonaligned countries before the conference in Luanda," Dizdarevic said at the end.

RIBICIC ON DESIRE FOR GOOD ALBANIAN RELATIONS

AU220933 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1437 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is interested in a lasting improvement of relations and cooperation with neighbouring Albania and it is its strategic interest that the sovereign and independent position of the neighbouring country be maintained.

This was pointed out by prominent Yugoslav leader Mitja Ribicic replying to a foreign correspondent's question at today's press conference in Belgrade. The press conference was devoted to the third summit of the Council for Interaction whose member Ribicic is.

At the same time he underlined that Yugoslavia would continue to make efforts for an improvement of relations with Albania.

Ribicic also pointed to the full equality being enjoyed by the Yugoslav citizens of Albanian nationality, adding that they can become a bridge of cooperation between the two countries in a stable development of mutual relations.